

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

16th Year—No. 30

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Whole No. 804

STORY OF UNION HOSPITAL

Monterey Carp. Auxiliary Reports Many Activities

Members of Ladies Auxiliary 674 of Monterey Carpenters Union 1323 have had numerous activities in the past few weeks, highlights being the "open house" last Monday night and the big public card party this Saturday night.

Labor Council Hears Several Guest Speakers

A trio of guest speakers held the attention of the Monterey County Central Labor Union at Salinas at the last meeting, according to Alfred J. Clark, secretary-treasurer.

Rabbi Hazeltorn was first speaker, telling the council of the Crusade for Freedom and how Radio Free Europe is carrying the freedom story into the Communist world.

Others to address the council were Gordon Miller, of the high school, who traced the Red Cross program in the Salinas area, and Tim O'Reilly, mayor of San Luis Obispo, who told of his candidacy for U.S. Congress.

Council business, Clark added, included the following highlights: Wayne Purcell was accepted as delegate from Machinists Union 1824.

Butchers Union 506 informed the council of the signing of the Friendly Market in Seaside after a campaign of several years.

Carpenters Union 925 reported slight improvement in the unemployment situation.

Operating Engineers Union 39 announced that an organizer is to be placed in the area shortly.

No action was taken by the council toward selection of a delegate to the California State Labor League for Political Education meeting on April 12, although the selection is expected at this Friday night's meeting.

Donation of \$10 was voted to the Red Cross.

It was reported that the annual Rodeo parade, the Colmo del Rodeo, again is a permanent fixture and will be held this year, with planning starting already.

Council officers and delegates to the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to solicitations reported that there may be a city ordinance to control such solicitations as sales of magazines, shingles and similar programs.

Your City Buy at Home? Molders Ask

Hundreds, possibly thousands of jobs in this region are being killed by the practice of city governments doing their buying in far distant areas instead of in the Bay District, in the opinion of N. Calif. Molders and Foundry Workers Local 164, which this week issued a plea to all cities to form Citizens Committees to investigate local buying practices.

Buying out of the district undermines the entire community's economy, which depends greatly on local purchasing to help every line of business, said a letter sent out by Secy. Charles B. Reynolds of Local 164. Reynolds asked fullest publicity on this matter and also asked that local groups contact him with suggestions—at San Francisco Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St., telephone Underhill 1-3055.

FISH CANNERS PLAN EASTER PARTY APRIL 10

A big Easter Party for children of members of the Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union will be held at the Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., on Saturday afternoon, April 10.

Lester A. Caveny, business agent, and Roy Humbracht, secretary, of the FCWU said members planning to bring their children must get tickets at the union headquarters by Saturday, April 3.

Any child under the age of 13 whose mother or father has paid union dues to the FCWU during 1953 or 1954 may attend the big party.

There will be a professional vaudeville show, including a puppet act, plus ice cream and cookies for the children.

LABORERS 690 INCREASE DUES

Cards were sent to members of Monterey Laborers Union 690 last week advising them of an increase in union dues, effective April 1.

The union has voted for a dues increase to \$4.00 a month, officials reported.

AGENTS MEET IN MONTEREY

Business agents and other officials of building trades unions in Monterey County met in Monterey last Thursday noon, the meeting shifted from Salinas.

Because of the last-minute change, and for other reasons, attendance was less than usual, it was reported. Political speakers were present, including Fred Farr and Tim O'Reilly. Details of the meeting were not available.

Business Agent Dial H. Miles of the building trades council was called out of town by illness of his wife's mother and missed the monthly luncheon meeting of the agents.

Metal Workers Merge With S.J.

Sheet Metal Workers Union 304 of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties has been merged with Sheet Metal Workers Union 309 of San Jose and Santa Clara County, it was announced last week. The combined union continues as Local 309.

Business manager of the combined union is Floyd W. Reed, veteran official of Local 309. Offices are in the General Teamsters Hall, 1452 N. Fourth St., San Jose. Telephone number is CYpress 2-3556.

Carp. Council Has Big Dinner

Members of the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters enjoyed a big steak dinner at Monterey last week following the council's regular meeting.

Business was reported as chiefly routine, but no details were announced. Next meeting is April 13 in Watsonville, with Local 771 as host.

The dinner was arranged by Monterey Local 1323, which was host for the March meeting.

For Past 48 Years Unions At Eureka Have Operated A Hospital of Their Own

By JOSEPH BREDSTEEN

This is a story that every member of organized labor in the United States should know. It started to form in the summer of 1905 about the time that woodsmen and sawmill workers in Humboldt County, California, formed an international organization, which affiliated with the A. F. of L. under the name of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.

Throughout the summer and into the fall the subject of a hospital to be owned by themselves was a topic of discussion in camps and at union meetings. At the December meeting of the Board of Directors of the international union a special committee was appointed to investigate this question and report back to a special meeting to be held in February at Eureka to which all local timberworkers' unions were urged to send their respective directors with instructions in regard to the establishment of their own hospital.

DECIDE TO LAUNCH HOSPITAL

Out of that meeting, which was held Feb. 24, 1906, the Union Labor Hospital Association was born. Two weeks later the Articles of Incorporation were received from the Secretary of State of California. Sale of Hospital tickets started immediately upon receipt of legal authorization to start business. Three weeks later, April 1, 1906, the Union Labor hospital opened for business with one ticket patient to take care of that first day out of nearly 300 tickets sold by that time.

The second story of a downtown building, located at Fifth and B streets, which had been used previously as a hospital, had been rented and was used as a temporary hospital till near the end of 1908, when the new labor hospital was completed.

The plan evolved by these rough and ready men, who were accustomed to seeing danger and death, where they worked, was simple and direct. They decided to undertake to conduct a nonprofit, co-operative hospital. Tickets were to be sold for \$10 a year to both members and nonmembers of their union but their by-laws provided that the directors must be elected annually by the local unions of the timberworkers organized in Humboldt county. These directors served without pay and met once a month to take final action on all matters affecting the hospital. To the surprise of many people, the plan worked. Today, 48 years later, that plan still lives to benefit thousands of people living in Humboldt county.

CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE

During the earlier years hospital tickets were sold only to males. Including the wives and children was a topic that frequently came up in the unions and with the board of directors, but it was many years before members of the Union Labor Hospital could obtain this service for their families. Finally this much desired protection was added and has now been a fixed part of the service offered all members for a number of years. Inevitably the cost of tickets is higher than when the hospital started.

One feature that played a large part in developing and training the nurses that mostly cared for patients during the earlier life of this hospital was the Nurses Training School, which was maintained by the hospital and conducted by the staff of physicians made up of Dr. B. M. Marshall, chief of staff, Dr. W. J. Quinn, Dr. L. A. Wing and Dr. Louis P. Dorais. After maintaining the Nurses Training School for many years it was eventually discontinued.

The loyalty and devotion of the above named doctors played a very large part in the remarkable success of this hospital of labor. But as the years passed by either death or advancing age started to thin this original staff. Dr. Marshall was the last to retire of this loyal old guard that helped pilot the hospital through so many of its trials. Their departure and increasing pressure from within and without finally led the management of the hospital, only a few years ago, to drop this important feature of supplying doctors for all ticket patients; leaving it to each ticket holder to supply his own doctor. But the hospital itself continues to grow and render ever increasing service to both private patients and the numerous ticket holders who continue to patronize it. All qualified local doctors are now welcomed to use the facilities of the hospital in treating their patients.

EARLY YEARS MADE HISTORY

The Union Labor Hospital has played such a large part in the life of Humboldt county and in the growth of the labor movement of this locality that it stands forth as an outstanding experiment. The woodsmen and sawmill workers, who started it, gave this locality an institution that has survived to the present day and is now larger and more promising than it has ever been. How it started, how it grew and how it overcame the numerous obstacles it encountered up to the present time supplies an object lesson that union people everywhere could study with profit to themselves and their loved ones. The remarkable success that crowned the efforts of these backwoodsmen during the first year is noteworthy. Hospital beds, kitchen

(Continued on Page Three)

Ladies from auxiliaries of Carpenter unions in San Jose, Watsonville and Salinas met for a St. Patrick's Day party at the union hall on Monday evening, for gala festivities and refreshments with the husbands.

The St. Patrick's theme was carried out through nut cups and decorated cakes. Mrs. Kathryn Dalton, secretary of the Monterey Auxiliary, was chairman for the Monday night party.

Saturday night's card party is being arranged by Mrs. Kathleen Hauck and is open to the general public as well as auxiliary members and carpenters. Games start at 8 p.m. at Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey.

Mrs. Robert Maxwell, president of the Monterey auxiliary, was to be presented with a silver service this week for her new-born son, Robert Jr., born last week. The Maxwells also have a daughter, Debbie.

Last month the Auxiliary had a pot luck dinner party for members and husbands, a Washington's Birthday event at Carpenters Hall. A red, white and blue motif prevailed.

Plans are being laid for an even bigger celebration with the Auxiliary playing a major part. On April 5, at the quarterly meeting of Carpenters Union 1323, two 50-year members and nine past presidents will be honored. Details have not been announced but it is understood that prominent carpenter officials of the district and state will be guests. The Auxiliary will assist in the refreshments.

EMPIE BACK IN HOSPITAL

Wray D. ("Bill") Empie, popular business agent of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas, was back in Salinas hospital last week, for observation and new treatment. Empie suffered a heart attack six months ago but was able to return to work early this year.

Officials of Local 272 said the union has granted Empie a 30-day leave of absence so that he might take full advantage of any possible rest or treatments necessary. Friends said Empie's condition was not serious, but that he had been ordered to get more rest.

Butcher Heads At Health Meet

Three officials of Butchers Union 506 will be in San Francisco on Saturday of this week for an important conference on health plans and programs in California.

Executive Secretary Earl A. Moorhead was instructed to attend to represent the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, of which he is also secretary. Business Agents E. L. Courtright and Fred L. Feci will attend from Local 506.

Public Phone

A public telephone has been installed in the lobby of the Monterey Carpenters Hall because of increasing demands. Carpenters Union 1323 announced. The phone booth is located at the rear of the lobby.

For Historic and Scenic Wonders...

Monterey County

Unionists Erect Big Red Cross

Members of Salinas Painters Union 1104 and Carpenters Union 925 combined last week and donated services for the erection and painting of the huge red cross which was to be used in the American Red Cross fund campaign.

The big cross is located on South Main Street in Salinas. The work

was directed by Business Agents Peter A. Greco and Harvey B. Baldwin of the respective unions.

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Western Cannery Meet in San Jose, March 28th-30th

Delegates from 11 western states will gather in San Jose Sunday through Tuesday, March 28-30, for the eighth annual conference of the Western Council of Cannery and Food Process Workers, a council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Delegates will register on Sunday and sessions will continue during the next two days. Agenda and detailed plans for the conference have not been announced.

The western council is made up of unions in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico.

LONG BEACH PROGRAM CALLED INNOCULATION AGAINST PERMANENTE

Long Beach—The hospital plan being ballyhooed as the Long Beach Plan is a poor substitute for adequate medical care.

One of the front men is a doctor, Malcolm Todd, who is company doctor for a big oil company in Long Beach and who was the private doctor for Richard Nixon during the campaign.

The Long Beach Plan is nothing more than another scheme to slow down the expansion of the Permanente hospitals which give adequate medical care not dominated by the medical brass.

The Long Beach Plan is a sort of vaccination. It would give the citizens a harmless little bug to keep them from getting the real thing.

Detroit Jobs Take Big Drop During January

Detroit—A total of 33,000 Detroit workers lost their jobs between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15.

The total of 140,000 unemployed as of Feb. 15 amounted to 9.3 per cent of the area's work force.

Unemployment elsewhere in Michigan jumped by 5000 to a total of 214,000, or 7.7 per cent of the work force.

LLPE LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR '54 ELECTION CONTRIBUTIONS

The 1954 voluntary fund-raising campaign of Labor's League for Political Education was launched March 1. Every AFL member is being asked to contribute \$1. A 1954 membership card in LLPE will be presented to each contributor.

Every dollar given to the AFL's political arm is used

exclusively to help elect friends of labor to Congress. Fifty cents of every dollar collected is sent back automatically to the respective state leagues. The other half is kept in a national reserve fund to be used in those campaigns where the need is greatest and chances of victory are best.

REASON FOR DRIVE

The \$1 voluntary contributions are not used to pay for the year-round educational work or the regular operating expenses of the league. These are part of the AFL budget. However, the Taft-Hartley Act forbids using any union funds to help elect a Congressional candidate. That is why each federation member is asked to give a dollar.

"If we don't support our friends, then we will leave the field wide open to the special interest groups trying to elect antilabor candidates," LLPE Director James McDewitt pointed out.

In the 1952 election approximately \$100 million was spent by all groups. But AFL members gave only one-fourth of 1 per cent of this amount.

On the other hand, four of America's wealthy families gave more to elect their friends than all the 10 million members of the AFL gave to elect theirs. The Rockefellers, the Pews, the Mellons and the DuPonts together gave political contributions in 1952 totaling \$259,275, according to official reports of

the Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives.

GIVE—REGISTER—VOTE

International union offices are mailing personal letters and sets of LLPE membership books to all their local unions. It is recommended that this campaign be made a special order of business at the next membership meeting so that everyone will be completely informed of the need of funds.

At union meetings and by personal contact of the shop stewards, every AFL member should be given an opportunity to give his dollar in 1954.

Working people, cannot expect a fair labor law, fair taxes or increased old-age and unemployment benefits from antilabor Congressmen. There is a direct relationship between a trade unionist's bread and butter and the man he votes for on election day.

In 1954, he can do his part by giving \$1 to LLPE, by registering to vote, and then by voting for friends of labor.

CRITIC

The lady of the house summoned a TV serviceman to fix the set. Spreading out his tools, the repairman inquired, "What seems to be the trouble?"

"Toruble?" replied the little woman. "Well, for one thing, all the programs are lousy!"

A Woman's World?—Well, Somehow We Always Knew It

IN NEW YORK CITY, union leaders learned from the New York Employment Service that the traditional idea that "it's a man's world" no longer holds true. The Employment Service disclosed that in the white collar field young women not only have an easier time getting jobs, but they usually get better pay. Girls taking office or commercial jobs rate about \$5 more per week than young men starting in the same position. One reason for this discrimination in favor of females, according to union leaders, is that young men are more anxious for advancement; they become impatient and irritable if they fail to receive promotions; while most young girls are content where they are because they're just waiting for Prince Charming and marriage to come along.



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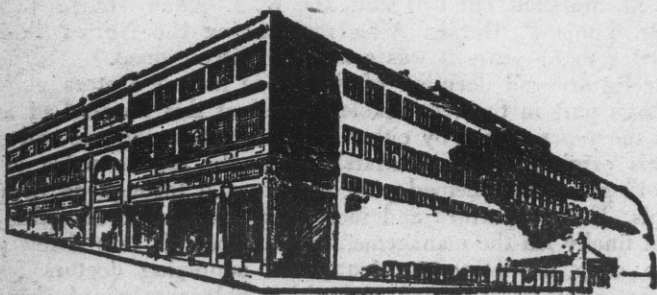
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PACIFIC GROVE

Story of Union Labor Hospital

(Continued from Page One)

utensils, and necessary operating furniture were all paid for out of the receipts from ticket sales, as were all other operating expenses. Many valuable lessons were learned during that first year in regard to properly caring for patients from a constantly growing list of ticket holders who were buying tickets after learning of the good treatment accorded to others, who had been cared for at the Union Labor Hospital.

Backed by the growing good reputation of the new hospital the response to appeals made to the men to patronize their own hospital began to take ever firmer root. From the very beginning a policy of selling only yearly tickets was adopted. This kept the members in good standing the whole year through, whether they were working or not, and in case of sickness or injury they were at all times covered by their hospital protection, which included doctors, medicines, nurses, and practically everything a patient at the hospital might need, in case of sickness or injury.

THEN CAME FIGHT FOR LIFE

The second and third years were crucial ones for the Union Labor Hospital. The big strike of the timberworkers broke out May 1, 1907. The union was less than two years old. It was virtually a complete shutdown for something like five weeks. That evidently was the way the larger lumber operators in that field had planned it. They wanted to use the strike to destroy the union.

When the strike was lost and called off to give men union sanction to return to work probably two hundred of the best union members were blacklisted and most of them left the county. A policy was instituted of not hiring back former employees, but letting them go to other employers, where they got jobs if they signed yellow dog contracts by which they agreed not to join any union. That was it or no job. Then when the following winter came compulsory hospital fees were added to the required agreements for the year 1908. From then on the fight of the Union Labor Hospital for survival was on. Everybody who had a Union Labor Hospital ticket looked upon the compulsory hospital fees demanded by employers engaged in lumbering as a hold-up and since their own hospital tickets were paid for for the full year they continued to use them and when they expired a large percentage renewed them in defiance of the hospital hold-up practiced on them by the lumber operators.

During 1908, which was the year the new hospital was completed, the Union Labor Hospital sought relief by asking for a court injunction to restrain the mill owners from collecting hospital fees from employees who were members of the Union Labor Hospital Association. The Court battle raged far into the summer and the superior court in which it was tried took the matter under advisement for quite a stretch but finally granted the injunction; before the end of that year.

That injunction proved a life-saver for the time being. It gave the Union Labor Hospital a breathing spell of fully two years to consolidate its position and to prepare itself for a reversal by the higher court to which appeal had been made by the mill owners when the lower court issued the restraining order against them.

The Supreme Court did reverse the lower court in 1910 by holding that the injunction from then on was null and void. In the meantime public sentiment had so crystallized in regard to compulsory hospital fees in Humboldt county that probably half of the mill owners never went back to the plan. That fact and the further fact that a considerable percentage of the workers, who were compelled to pay the compulsory hospital fees, still continued to renew their Union Labor Hospital tickets, helped the unions to win the battle for the hospital, despite the restoration of compulsory hospital fees by several of the larger lumber companies.

HOSPITAL BASE ENLARGED

Even more threatening than the compulsory hospital plan of the mill owners was the life and death struggle of the timberworkers' unions. Spies, blacklists and yellow dog contracts were all used to destroy the union. All the local timberworkers' unions were reduced to mere skeletons of their former selves and one by one they began to pass out of existence. Then it was that the directors and members of the Union Labor Hospital Association appealed to what remained of the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers to recommend to enlarge their base to include all other A. F. of L. unions with established local unions in Eureka. This plan was adopted and it saved the hospital from dying a natural death, when the last of the timberworkers' local unions in Humboldt county passed out of existence. From that day till now the board of directors of the Union Labor Hospital has consisted of one director from each A. F. of L. union in Eureka. These directors still meet once a month and still serve without pay, as do most of our school boards throughout the United States.

Enlarging the base of the board of directors to include all the A. F. of L. unions gave the Union Labor Hospital a big spurt forward. During World War I and the early twenties that followed the hospital grew and prospered. In 1919 and 1920 the enthusiasm for the hospital and its staff of popular nurses and doctors was so great that it became possible to raise by voluntary subscriptions enough money to build a \$20,000 home for the nurses, which was built on the side of the original hospital, which had been completed at the close of 1908 with a bond issue of \$20,000 and a considerable number of donations from both unions, individuals and friendly business firms.

THEN CAME DEPRESSION

Evil days finally came after twenty-five years of marked and outstanding success had crowned the efforts of men and women in the Humboldt county union movement, who had the courage to try and who had enough faith in their fellowmen to invest their money in their hospital by buying bonds or making loans when needed. The depression which hit our country in 1929 also hit Eureka and Humboldt county. Yes, it hit dreadfully hard. The years that followed were indeed trying ones. It was impossible to make ends meet but the loyalty and consideration of both doctors and merchants, who supplied the hospital with its necessities came to the rescue. They

(Continued on Page Five)

S.J. Policemen Form AFL Unit

Nearly all police officers in San Jose have signed as members of a new AFL Policemen's Union, a local under the AFL State, County and Municipal Employees International Union, it was disclosed last week. Exact names of the new union for police officers will be announced later.

The new union has elected its officers and has sent for a charter, according to reports. Presentation of the charter and installation of officers was scheduled as soon as possible.

Firemen are unionized in San Jose, and, with help of the central labor council recently won substantial gains in working conditions. Other city employees benefited from the Firemen's Union program and the police officers decided to have a union of their own, it was said.

Craner Attends Carp. Pact Talks

Mike Craner, business agent of Watsonville Carpenters Union 771, was in San Francisco last week to represent the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters in contract negotiations.

The negotiations are being conducted for a master contract covering 46 northern Counties.

Some Tuna

Fish cannery workers in Monterey got in a few days of work last week on tuna (albacore) shipped in from distant ports, union officials reported. More of the fish are expected, it was reported. No local catches were reported.

SCHEDULES OF CITY POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN COMPARED TO LETTER CARRIER PAY

ANNUAL PAY			
	Income		Top Grade
New York	\$3725	\$4255	\$4700
Chicago	\$4242	\$4484	\$4725
Philadelphia	\$3583		\$4500
Los Angeles	\$4240	\$4500	\$4700
San Francisco	\$4404	\$4554	\$4704
Cleveland	\$4548		\$5004

LETTER CARRIER SALARIES

\$3270	\$3370	\$3470	\$3570	\$3670	\$3770	\$3870	\$3970	\$4070
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AVERAGE SALARY N. Y. CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA

	Income	Top Grade After 3 Years	Top Grade
	\$3725	\$4700	
	4242	4725	
	3583	4500	
	\$11,558 - 3	\$14,005 - 3	
Average Income	\$3,850	\$4,668	
Average Income		Letter Carrier After 3 Years	After 10 Years
Letter Carrier	\$3,270	\$5,570	\$4,670

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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Labor Feels Differently

The following is an excerpt from a speech delivered by William Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, at a recent testimonial dinner. We believe that it can stand as an expression of the sentiments of all labor.

To us, a man who loses his job is more than just another statistic to be totted up neatly on a computing machine and dismissed with the comment that this, after all, is the way "back to normalcy." He is a human being, a brother member, a friend or neighbor. He is a consumer who can no longer afford to enter shops and buy the products of industry. Though he may mean little to the great captains of business and government, we cannot shrug him off so lightly. He is living, breathing evidence to us that something has gone wrong somewhere.

It does not encourage us to hear it said that a higher level of unemployment is to be expected in a "normal" peacetime economy, or that it does not yet add up to a depression. To hear the situation described as a necessary "rolling readjustment"—rather than a "recession"—gives little comfort to the man who has just been rolled by the readjusters. Nor does it instill in us a greater measure of faith, hope and confidence in our national leaders to be told that the danger is only "psychological"—that it is all in the head. Yet, in place of forthright constructive action, we are being subjected to daily doses of such doubletalk. . . .

So long as one man who is ready, willing and able to work cannot find a decent job within a reasonable time, the level of unemployment cannot be accepted as "normal." It is higher than a progressive, democratic society should tolerate with complacency.

Propaganda Blows a Fuse

High officials of the Eisenhower Administration say public power programs hurt private utilities. Even the President himself called TVA "creeping Socialism."

But the Edison Electric Institute reveals that private power production last year increased by 10 per cent over 1952; that the utilities' net income hit an all-time high of more than \$1 billion and that gross revenues rose by 9 per cent.

Privately-owned utilities are now the nation's third largest industry. And, according to Business Week magazine, the trade "continues to be one of the fastest-growing segments of the economy."

Who's getting hurt?

Oh! Those Crystal Balls

Former President Herbert Hoover says that there is no sign of another depression "anywhere on the landscape at the present time." With his record as a prophet, maybe he should hide his opinions around the corner where prosperity hid while he was president.

"Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel".—Samuel Johnson.

Men would not live long in society were they not the dupes of one another.—Rochefoucauld.

Society is always diseased, and the best is the most so.—H. D. Thoreau.



WRAY D. EMPIE
Bus. Agt. Laborers Union 272,

I heard of a sad case the other day concerning a man who did not have a birth certificate. He had been trying for six months, he said, and had hoped to have a birth certificate before the time came to file for his Social Security retirement benefits.

Well, that problem of how difficult it sometimes is to get a birth certificate is not new to your Social Security office. They heard about it when claims for the first Social Security benefits were being filed years ago and the problem has continued to occupy an important place in the work of processing applications for benefits. Public records of the births of most people were just not being made when those who are now 65 were born. As one fellow said, "I can't even prove that I was born, except that I'm here."

Fortunately for many people, the Social Security regulations do not require a person filing a claim to have a birth certificate. All that is needed is satisfactory evidence of age. That should relieve those who would be inclined to worry, because there are so many things a person might use as evidence of age. The old family Bible record is one of the most common proofs of age submitted. Then there are baptismal records, old insurance policies, immigration records, drivers' licenses, census records, and military records, to mention some of the proofs most frequently used. The list could be continued indefinitely. When submitting documents as evidence of age, the older the record the better, of course, but any record of age made before Social Security started is nearly always good evidence of age for Social Security purposes. It seldom happens that nothing can be found.

Now and then there is a case where a person claiming old-age insurance benefits is not yet 65 according to the date of birth he gave when he first got a Social Security card. The usual explanation is that the worker was afraid to give his right age because his employer might think he was too old for the job. Everyone appreciates this line of reasoning, of course, but it does sometimes make it more difficult to establish your age with a Social Security claim. It casts doubt on the reliability of any later statements you make about your age.

To knowingly give the wrong date of birth when you apply for a Social Security card shows that there is a misunderstanding about the Social Security records. These records are strictly confidential, and the Social Security Administration is not permitted to tell anyone your date of birth without your permission. So the thing to do is give the right date of birth when applying for a Social Security card. If you do this, you will

Jobs Are Down, Prices Up While Value of \$ Declines

Economic storm warnings were hoisted over the nation as the cost of living neared an all-time peak, factory wages dropped, unemployment increased, farm prices sagged, the purchasing power of the dollar fell and the national debt climbed. The government reported that living costs rose between mid-December and mid-January to within two-tenths of one percent of the record last October. On Jan. 15—the latest date for which figures are available—consumers had to pay an average of \$15.20 for the same goods and services that cost them \$10 in 1947-49.

COFFEE, PORK LEAD

That represented a jump of 1.1 percent over living costs in January 1952 when the Eisenhower Administration took office. It was recalled that in the last year of the previous Administration—from January 1952 to January 1953—consumer prices rose by seven-tenths of one percent, just a little more than half of the 1953-54 rise.

In announcing the latest living cost figures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that continued increases in coffee and pork prices since Jan. 15 meant that the figure probably has touched the record level by now.

WORKERS SUFFER

Other goods and services which rose between December and January included beef, veal, fish, fresh vegetables, bread, rents, footwear transportation, medical care and beauty shop services.

Despite the rise in the cost of living, factory workers suffered a loss in wages. The Labor Department announced that average weekly earnings dipped from \$71.96 in December to \$70.92 in January. And the hiring rate was only half the seasonal averages of 1947-53.

JOBS DOWN, PRICES UP

Meantime, the department reported a rise in unemployment. Initial claims for unemployment compensation—which indicate the job trend—in the week ending Feb. 20 rose to 324,000. It said the number of persons actually collecting jobless benefits increased in the week ending Feb. 13 to 2,178,400. That was the highest number of workers collecting unemployment insurance since before World War II except for February 1950.

The actual number of people without jobs, however, is much higher because only about three out of every five persons in the labor force are covered by unemployment insurance. The Commerce Department recently estimated that about 3.1 million persons were without work in early January.

Edwin Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, commented that it

have less trouble when you apply for benefits. If you know the date of birth on the Social Security records is wrong, you should request that the records be changed to show the correct date. The Social Security field office at the address below will be glad to help you with any of your problems concerning old-age and survivors insurance.

Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone CYPRESS 2-2480.

was "unusual" for prices to rise at a time of business downturn and rising unemployment.

On the farm front, the Agriculture Department revealed that prices received by farmers for their products declined two percent between February 1953 and February 1954. They were almost 18 percent below the record high reached in February 1951.

The department announced that the level of farm prices in mid-February was 91 percent of parity, contrasted with 94 percent a year ago. It will be remembered that President Eisenhower said during his Presidential campaign at Kasson, Minn., that a "fair share" for farmers "is full parity." Parity is a figure calculated to give the farmer fair prices for his products in relation to things he must buy.

But prices farmers had to pay for goods and services used in family living and farm production rose slightly during the past 12 months.

DIVIDENDS GAIN

Meanwhile, the purchasing power of the dollar fell in the last year from 56 cents to 54.7 cents, based on its 1939 value. That was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board. The board is one of the largest economic research bureaus in the U. S. Its associates include business organizations, labor unions, trade associations, government bureaus and universities.

Observers recalled that in October 1952, General Eisenhower, then a candidate for President, said, "We want to preserve the value of your money." He also declared, "the first thing we need in a stable economy is stable money."

The Treasury Department stated that the national debt on Feb. 24 was within just \$369 million of the legal limit of \$275 billion. That represented a climb of \$7.2 billion in one year. It was again recalled that Eisenhower promised to balance the budget and reduce the debt when he was asking people to vote for him.

There was one silver lining in the sky for some people: Stockholders in corporations which publicly report dividend payments received \$142 million more in dividends last January than in January 1953.

WHEEL OF DESTRUCTION

"There is always the possibility that a policy of too little will render future action too late." AFL President George Meany declared recently in criticizing the sit back—do nothing policy of the Eisenhower Administration.

"The plain fact," he went on "is that purchasing power has shrunk. Abnormally high unemployment, which feeds on itself, is mainly responsible. When people buy less, inventories pile up and merchants stop placing orders. That halts the production wheels in the nation's factories and more workers are laid off."

"UNION MAID"—A Serial Story



by Stan Jennings

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Labor leaders are shown in front of the painting of Martin Durkin which will hang in the U. S. Dept. of Labor building in Washington. Participating in the unveiling ceremony were (seated, left to right): Durkin, former Secy. of Labor, James Mitchell,

Secy. of Labor, and Pres. Geo. Meany of AFL. Standing, left to right: Robt. Camp, Dan Tracy, Peter Schoemann, Chas. Donohue, Lloyd Mashburn, Wm. O'Neill, James Brownlow, James B. Carey, Pat Drew, Wm. Schnitzler, and Art Alsen.

Story of Union Labor Hospital

(Continued from Page 3)

waited for their pay when it got way behind. Any one of the creditors could have forced the hospital into bankruptcy or receivership in those days, but the tide was turning for the better and when the directors of the labor hospital issued a letter to all the creditors informing them that from then on further purchases would be bought from them for cash and as soon as it became possible to pay the arrears these would be paid in full to the last cent. The creditors all took the hospital directors at their word and the directors in turn made good their promises by paying off all the depression debts. Then came another spurt in the life of the hospital. Little by little the funded indebtedness was paid off and when the improvements that are now still in progress were started all the old indebtedness was wiped out entirely and a comfortable nest egg of surplus funds was available for the extensive improvements that are now in progress. As was the case when it came to building the nurses' home so, during last year and this considerable donations have been made by the numerous friends of the Union Labor Hospital.

WHY NAME WAS CHANGED

Those who remember the many years the hospital was designated as the "Union Labor Hospital" and who now note that it is called the "General Hospital" may wonder why the change in name was made. It was thought by quite a few when this was done that it would help increase the number of patrons and possibly win over some of the bitter anti-union people in these parts. But the total result of it all was practically nil, according to those who were in a position to note the actual effects.

Even as practically nothing was gained by changing the name so nothing was lost either, because the hospital continued to be owned and managed by the same Union Labor Hospital Association. About the only difference is that the number of unions that now participate in running it is larger than was the case when the original nine timberworkers' unions were the only ones eligible to supply directors. The directors of today still serve without pay as they always did and the fine spirit of service to their fellowmen still remains much the same as it was in the early days when this institution was first launched.

During the 43 years this hospital of organized labor has been in operation the underlying thought has been to render the best possible service that could be rendered with what there was available to do with. It was a nonprofit cooperative hospital which was owned by the ticket holders, but was controlled and managed by directors elected by local labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. in Humboldt County, California. But anyone living in Humboldt county, who had the required health qualifications, could buy a yearly ticket for exactly the same price that A. F. of L. union members paid for it and would be entitled to the same care and treatment accorded to ticket holders who were members of some local union.

GENERAL PUBLIC WON OVER

This attitude of impartiality and good will towards the general public has won for labor's hospital at Eureka many friends and admirers in all walks of life. Not only do workers generally value and appreciate the way its services are open to everybody, but business people, professional people and many of the larger employers of labor can be found everywhere, who have a good word for labor's hospital. Over the years this has not been confined to lip service only. In many cases it has been translated into substantial donations and liberal credit when these were most needed to say nothing of the encouragement and outright aid given in various drives that have become necessary to stop attempts made from time to time to undermine and destroy this institution of the union movement.

No better example of this attitude could be given than in connection with the present undertaking to completely renovate, modernize and enlarge the original hospital building, which was completed at the close of the year 1908. This major improvement and how it is being accomplished is told on the last page of the program of the 26th annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters, which was held at Santa Rosa February 25-28, 1954, under the auspices of the North Coast District Council of Carpenters, which is that branch of the state council in which Eureka and Humboldt county are located. The following excerpts from this page relate the progress thus far made in the latest improvements that are being added to labor's hospital at Eureka:

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS OF HOSPITAL

"The first prepaid Health Plan in the United States was established in Eureka in 1906 by the Labor Movement.

"Last year the Board of Directors realized the need to extend the hospital by remodeling the old building and building a new wing in order to take care of more patients, and bring the building up to the requirements of State Board of Health and the State Fire Marshal. The anticipated cost of this work was between \$200,000.00 and \$250,000.00.

"To complete a project of this kind called for considerable work, and the mutual effort of industry and labor, together with the medical profession and interested individuals, has made this possible. Spearheading the drive for funds were Fred Lundblade, a lumberman, George Cole, a City Councilman, and Osuf Wick, a member of Eureka Carpenters Local No. 1040 for thirty-seven years. The people of Eureka are uniting behind this campaign, and are carrying it to a successful conclusion.

"To date, the surgeries and the second floor of the hospital have been remodeled and are in full operation, as is the basement, which houses the X-ray Department and the Physical Therapy Department. The wing which is being added will accommodate twenty additional beds, and should be ready for occupancy in approximately 60 days.

"The following has been accomplished in the rebuilding of the old hospital: All plumbing has been completely renewed with all copper tubing and new fixtures; all of the electrical work was torn out and new wiring in conduit and new electrical fixtures were installed; new double hung windows put in throughout the entire hospital; all doors widened, with new doors 3 feet 10 inches, six

(Continued on Back Page)

Making Ends Meet—

Fish, Beans, Cheese and Eggs Offer Lenten Bargain Meals

By NANCY PRATT

Foods which are easy on the pocketbook this time of year and provide the proteins necessary for meatless meals during Lent include pinto and red kidney beans, cottage and yellow cheeses, and eggs.

There should be enough fish on the market to meet the Lenten demand, but not at bargain prices, particularly away from the coastal states where normally inexpensive salt water varieties such as cod and ocean perch are not generally available. In the Midwest, carp, buffalo fish, and sheephead are now in liberal supply and should be relatively inexpensive. Generally, the popular lake trout, whitefish, and shrimp are priced out of the bargain class.

To add variety to Lenten fish and egg dishes, experiment with curry—a distinctive spice that blends particularly well with these foods.

BUYING SENSE

Thanks in part to the skill of union labor and efficient mass production methods, American women today are the best dressed women in the world. With well-made dresses available at moderate prices, housewives no longer have to spend their evenings making clothes for the family. If you like dress designing as a hobby, however, or have to do a great deal of mending and remodeling to keep up with children that grow out of their clothes faster than you can buy them, a sewing machine may be a worthwhile investment.

Because a sewing machine is not one of the home appliances that you will be using every day, consider carefully the amount and type of sewing you plan to do before buying and make sure you are not putting your money into attachments you will never use.

There are two basic types of machines—the older type straight-needle machine and the newer (and more expensive) zigzag or swing-needle variety. For simple mending, patching, and remodeling the older type is satisfactory. On the other hand, the swing-needle type may be worth the added cost if you plan to do fancy stitching and embroidery.

Another preshopping factor to weigh is the advantage of portability. Some portables are fitted with an extension table for greater work surface and all can be set into

a heavy worktable, flush with the top, to give the same stability and work area as cabinet machines. If you choose a portable be sure it has a base and carrying case that is designed for the machine—sturdy and well finished. The choice between light-weight and regular machine portables depends partly on how much bulky sewing of heavy fabrics you will be doing.

With cabinet machines, remember that the purpose of the cabinet is to house the machine. The extra cost of a fancy cabinet adds nothing to its usefulness and may better be invested in other furniture.

UNION LABEL

The most important machine on your household production line is probably the kitchen range, so when the time comes to get a new one, guarantee this long term investment. For over fifty years, the AFL Stove Mounters have been putting their label on heating equipment made by skilled craftsmen of this union to guide home buyers to the best.

Stay with your union persistently. This loyalty is your best investment in humanity and freedom.

PART-TIME WORK BENEFITS WOMEN

Self-confidence, greater interest in good grooming and intelligent conversation are the by-products of part-time work for many mothers and wives, concludes a UN report prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women.

The commission, made up of members from 18 nations, is trying to find ways of improving the lives and working conditions of women.

Not only does a woman gain confidence from working part-time, but such a job keeps her from clinging too closely to other members of her family. It also prepares her for the time, feared by most women, when her children grow up and her family responsibilities diminish.

In order to avoid making the dual role of women too arduous, home efficiency, states the report, must be improved by new and better gadgets, easier to prepare foods, and speedier shopping services. These improvements would eliminate the chief factor militating against having a housewife work—that of the home being neglected.

Santa Cruz Loses

(State Fed. Release)

Santa Cruz hotel owners have cost the beach city another convention by refusing to bargain with AFL culinary unions.

The Western Conference of Community Chests and Councils switched their 1954 convention to Fresno after labor spokesmen protested the original selection of Santa Cruz.

ANNUAL WAGE PLAN WILL MAKE MONEY FOR THE BOSS

1. Guaranteed-annual-wage plans will tend to increase worker output and productivity. When he realizes his income is secure, the worker's incentive to restrict output will be lowered.
2. Labor turnover rates will be greatly reduced, with substantial savings to the employer.
3. Substantial savings on overtime will accrue to the employer's benefit. His direct labor costs may be lower, since the union may be willing to negotiate for more reasonable base rates in exchange for an annual income guarantee.
4. Such plans are likely to produce more constructive labor relations. Employees have a more direct personal stake in the improvement of the company's business, and employers have a direct financial interest in keeping their employees continuously working.
5. Widespread adoption of the annual wage would contribute to reducing the amplitude of cyclical business fluctuations. During business recessions the steadiness of worker income would maintain effective demand. —(Normal Ciesel, America, Feb. 6, 1954.)

TEACHER'S NOTEBOOK

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
LOCAL 1020
MONTEREY COUNTY

Should Northern Monterey County Secede from the Salinas High School District and Build Its Own High School?

The above question concerns the hottest educational controversy in the Salinas Union High School District at this time.

Briefly, here is the story:

Four years ago the Salinas High School Board began consideration of buying 20 acres of land in Castroville for construction of a new junior high school when the constantly increasing number of school children makes it desirable. Studies, surveys, and inspections were made over a lengthy period of time; and on June 18, 1952, the SUHS Board of Trustees adopted a resolution to purchase 20 acres of land in Castroville from the California Artichoke and Vegetable Growers Association for \$25,000. Actual purchase of the prospective school site was held up because representatives of the Moss Landing, Castroville, and Prunedale districts became active in working for a withdrawal from the SUHS District and for the creation of a high school district of their own.

Under these circumstances, why shouldn't the SUHS Board forget the proposed junior high school in Castroville and let the taxpayers of northern Monterey County build, pay for, and maintain their own high school?

The answer to this question is easy. If the Moss Landing-Prunedale-Castroville area should withdraw from the SUHS District and build their own high school, the Salinas Union High School and Junior College districts would suffer a permanent annual loss of over \$400,000 in taxes from the Moss Landing area where the giant Pacific Gas and Electric Co. steam conversion plant is located. This would amount to, roughly, a loss of one-third of our present high school tax income.

Loss to the Salinas Union High School District of the Moss Landing tax money would almost certainly mean a temporary retrenchment program in Salinas, with

elimination of some classes and laying off of some teachers. It would mean an increase in the tax rate in the SUHS District to support our schools as at present organized. In other words, the withdrawal of northern Monterey County from the SUHS District would be a financial disaster for the district.

A "Citizens Committee of the SUHS District" composed of representative interested citizens from all parts of it is studying the problem with which the high school Board is confronted. It is expected that the Board will be strongly influenced by their recommendation as to what should be done in the present situation.

Residents of the northern Monterey County area point out that a new, independent high school in their area would keep their students nearer home and would require them to spend less time riding school buses. On the other hand, it is claimed that most of the students would have to ride buses anyway and very little time would be saved by going to an independent high school instead of to a SUHS District junior high school which could easily be built in Castroville.

Superintendent Ching of Salinas and others claim that an expansion and further development of the SUHS system would be generally preferable to the establishment of a new, small, independent high school which could offer its students only a limited program of studies as compared with what can be given in the large SUHS system.

Believing that an independent northern county high school would cause a rise in school taxes in the Salinas area, that it would make maintenance of our present high school program more difficult, and that the independent high school being considered would result in a more restricted educational program for some of our boys and girls, the members of AFT 1020 are of the opinion that a strong effort should be made to get better understanding and cooperation toward further building up of the SUHS District instead of having an important part of our district break away and start up a small and expensive competitive system.

—FRED CLAYSON.

ROGER, OVER AND OUT

Washington—The National Association of Manufacturers, which believes the government should not interfere in economic and business affairs, was recently urged to do the job itself. Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.) called on the NAM to "make jobs" in hard-hit unemployment areas "because the present government is following your advice and is refusing to take any direct action." Lane wrote: "When the Federal Government fails us, you first step into the breach, because you claim the right and responsibility of managing our economic progress."

Your fellow worker buys the things you make—buy the things he makes, too. Don't sell him short.

Right-Wing Governments Stifle Latin American Labor Movement

By SERAFINO ROMUALDI
AFL Representative for Latin America

Trade unions in the 20 Central and South American countries vary widely and it would be impossible to attribute uniform characteristics to them. The unions which most closely resemble those in the U. S. are the ones in Mexico and Cuba. There, collective bargaining agreements generally are negotiated by national unions or national trade federations, with the national labor centers of confederations (comparable to the AFL or CIO) playing a supporting role, mainly as intermediary with the government when employers are stalling.

In countries ruled by military governments or totalitarian dictatorships, such as Argentina, Venezuela, Peru and the Dominican Republic, negotiation of contracts—if negotiation is the proper word—is performed by the government which generally determines by decree what wages and working conditions should be. Employers have far more influence on the final result than do workers.

Prices of minerals and other raw materials in the world market often are the determining factor in what benefits are granted in union contracts. Such is the case with tin in Bolivia, copper in Chile, and oil in Colombia and Venezuela.

Arbitration proceedings and fact-finding boards are very infrequent in Latin American labor relations. Biggest reason for this is the lack of funds, which prevents unions from training their own people to handle such work or from hiring outside experts to represent labor.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

Lack of funds also handicaps the unions in other serious ways. Except in Cuba, Mexico and a few other countries, there are no union research departments to supply the union spokesman with facts that would enable him to argue successfully with the employer—so the union frequently comes out second best.

Labor leaders appear extremely reluctant to ask their members for higher dues, or in some cases any dues at all, preferring instead to seek a special subsidy from the government. Too often this puts the union right under the government's thumb. In Colombia, for instance, no union conventions can be held unless the government grants a subsidy for transportation and expenses. In some countries, Cuba, Paraguay and others, union headquarters are provided by the government.

* * *

National laws often control union elections and selection of officials. In El Salvador, the law requires that union officers must be changed at every election and elections generally are held once a year. In Colombia and Chile, a union leader can represent his fellow employees only if he is actually employed by the firm involved. If he is fired, he must give up his union post—and this means frequent changes in union leadership.

POWER TO CONTROL

Government power to "intervene" in trade union affairs and displace legally elected administrators with temporary commissioners or receivers has led to many abuses, the most glaring in Argentina, Peru and Brazil. Governments which do not have intervention powers often resort to police pressure to gain their ends or, as in Venezuela, simply dissolve the union under the pretext that it is subversive. Mexico has no such practices as these.

But legal recognition of trade unions is required in practically every Latin American country, including Mexico, and without this recognition the unions are not permitted to function. This gives the government great power in forcing the union to submit to its directives. Destruction of the free labor movement in Argentina was largely brought about by the widespread use of this weapon by Peron.

From outward appearances—the millions of organized workers, large treasuries, big buildings, well-paid officials, widespread welfare benefits—Argentine labor might seem to be well off. But the government

holds absolute control over the unions, even selecting the leadership. The result is a trade union policy that first considers the interests of the government and takes care of the workers only if their interests happen to "coincide" with those of the government.

* * *

Without financial independence, Latin American unions must rely on political and government support and have no independent strength. Labor leaders frequently look toward government jobs or legislative seats as the only way of improving their economic status. Government and employers conspire to keep this situation as it is because it keeps the unions from becoming really effective.

But the day may not be far off when all this will be changed. Young trade unionists from Latin America have seen how the U. S. labor movement operates when they have been in the U.S. on Point Four scholarships or attended the Point Four (formerly ORIT) trade union schools in Puerto Rico. Wide distribution of Spanish language literature on the history, activities, structure and practices of U. S. labor also is contributing to a growing desire for trade union independence in these countries.

APRIL 6 DEADLINE FOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO LLPE PRIMARY MEET

(State Fed. Release)

Local political league recommendations for the 1954 AFL pre-primary convention must be filed with state headquarters by April 6, it was announced this week by C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor League for Political Education.

The California LLPE will hold its pre-primary convention Monday, April 12, in the Building Service Center, 240 Golden Gate Avenue, in downtown San Francisco.

In a letter to affiliated leagues, Haggerty reminded that it is the exclusive right of the political leagues established by the various central labor bodies of the AFL to recommend to the Executive Council of the California LLPE for endorsement of candidates for the Congress and state legislature.

Haggerty also urged that affiliated unions not yet in receipt of credentials for the convention, contact state headquarters at once. Credentials were mailed all affiliates in mid-February.

**Your Labor Paper —
Read — Pass It On!
Spread the Truth!**

3 MAJOR STEPS OUTLINED TO HALT UNION DISPUTES

Moving to end a perennial trade-union problem, the AFL Executive Council recently approved the broad outline of a new plan to effect peaceable settlement of jurisdictional disputes between AFL affiliates.

The plan includes three major steps:

1—The two unions in controversy should try to reach agreement by direct negotiation.
2—If that fails, the AFL would name a neutral labor official as a sort of conciliator and he would try to bring the parties in dispute together.

3—If no agreement is reached by that means, the dispute would be submitted to a three-man arbitration board for final settlement. Each of the contesting unions would name a member of the board and they would jointly try to agree on the third, impartial member. If they could not agree, the AFL would appoint the third man from a standing panel of outstanding arbitrators from outside the ranks of labor.

GOVERNS SIGNERS ONLY

This plan will be reduced to writing by AFL President George Meany and Secretary - Treasurer William F. Schnitzler. They will present it to a meeting of the Executive Council May 13 in Chicago. On the following day, May 14, in the same city, a conference of the officers of all national and international unions will be called to consider the final recommendations.

The conference can approve, reject or modify the plan. It can also decide to put the machinery of the plan into effect immediately, or make it subject to ratification by the AFL convention next September.

In any case, the plan will govern only those unions which sign it and subscribe to its terms. It will thus operate as a form of voluntary arbitration, Meany explained.

If any union or unions prefer not to be included in the plan, they will still be able to submit their jurisdictional disputes to the Executive Council and to the annual conventions of the AFL in accordance with past procedures.

EXPECTS COOPERATION

Meany said he expects most of the AFL affiliates to sign the plan when it is whipped into final form. He emphasized that if they thus agree in advance to voluntary arbitration of jurisdictional disputes, controversies in the future will not "get to the nasty stage."

In response to questions at a press conference following adjournment of the Executive Council's winter meeting here, Meany said figures obtained from the files of

the National Labor Relations Board show there has been a "great deal of waste in time, effort and money" because of jurisdictional conflicts between unions that are part of the AFL family. This waste could be eliminated by effective operation of the new plan, he said.

TV Industry In Sweat Over New Gadget

Bethesda, Md. — An attachment to produce color pictures on present black and white sets has threatened to throw the whole television industry into a cold sweat.

The gadget was devised by 24-year-old Robert P. Benjamin, junior electronics engineer at Airtron Research, Inc. Joseph Butler, president of the Small Research Co., said the attachment could be built for \$50 to \$100 for 16-inch sets.

Butler said it could be plugged into present standard TV sets with four simple connections to certain tubes.

By means of a spinning color wheel and electronics equipment, it picks up color programs in the new transmission signal approved by the FCC last month.

IT WORKS

Butler modestly called the adaptor an "inexpensive way of letting people have color" during the changeover period while regular color sets are being built.

It was equally clear that if the adaptor works as described it would save television users the price of a regular color set until the old set falls apart.

Nobody went into that. Butler just said his firm had no immediate plan to market the device, but would be open to an offer to license it out to manufacturers.

FCC Commissioner George E. Sterling said he had watched the device perform "and it works."

If you never hear of it again don't leap to the conclusion that no one bought it. And don't write a letter to the editor asking why.

A total of 3,675,467 passengers passed through British airports during 1953.

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SALINAS—Home of California Rodeo

FROM THE EAGLES' NEST

By Art Weber



1954 AFL CONVENTIONS

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for this year by National and International Unions and State Federations of Labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. This is not final nor complete. Additions will be announced later.)

Date, 1954	Organization	Place
*Mar.-Oct.	Rhode Island State Fed. of Labor	Providence, R.I.
April 5	Louisiana State Fed. of Labor	New Orleans, La.
April 5	Pennsylvania State Fed. of Labor	Pittsburgh, Pa.
April 15	Arizona State Fed. of Labor	Yuma, Ariz.
April 19	Alabama State Fed. of Labor	Birmingham, Ala.
April 26	Amer. Fed. State, County & Mun. Emp.	Chicago, Ill.
*May	American Fed. of Hosiery Workers	Undecided
May 3	Order of Railway Conductors of America	Columbus, O.
May 6	Kansas State Fed. of Labor	Hutchinson, Kans.
May 10	Masters, Mates & Pilots Natl. Org.	Mobile, Ala.
May 11	Iowa State Fed. of Labor	Davenport, Iowa
May 16	Intl. Plate Printers, Die, etc.	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 17	Arkansas State Fed. of Labor	Little Rock, Ark.
May 19	Georgia State Fed. of Labor	Columbus, Ga.
May 24	Maryland-D.C. State Fed. of Labor	Baltimore, Md.
June 7	American Flint Glass Workers' Union	Chicago, Ill.
June 7	United Wall Paper Craftsmen, etc.	New York, N.Y.
June 7	Virginia State Fed. of Labor	Richmond, Va.
June 11	South Dakota State Fed. of Labor	Aberdeen, S.D.
June 14	American Federation of Musicians	Milwaukee, Wis.
June 14	New Jersey State Fed. of Labor	Atlantic City, N.J.
June 21	Intl. Union Handbag, Luggage, etc.	Atlantic City, N.J.
June 21	Oregon State Fed. of Labor	Astoria, Ore.
June 21	Texas State Fed. of Labor	Corpus Christi, Tex.
June 22	Maine State Fed. of Labor	Augusta, Me.
June 24	South Carolina State Fed. of Labor	Spartanburg, S.C.
June 28	American Fed. of Technical Engineers	San Francisco, Cal.
June 28	Missouri State Fed. of Labor	Jefferson City, Mo.
July 6	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Cleveland, O.
July 12	Washington State Fed. of Labor	Spokane, Wash.
July 19	New York State Fed. of Labor	New York, N.Y.
July 19	Intl. Brotherhood of Bookbinders	New York, N.Y.
July 25	Railroad Yardmasters of America	Oakland, Calif.
Aug. 9	Ohio State Fed. of Labor	Cleveland, O.
*Aug.	Natl. Assn. Special Delivery Messengers	Los Angeles, Calif.
*Aug.	Radio & Television Directors Guild	New York, N.Y.
Aug. 9	Intl. Assn. Fire Fighters	Miami, Fla.
Aug. 9	Chemical Workers Intl. Union	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 10	Women's Intl. Union Label League	Bradford, Pa.
Aug. 14	International Typographical Union	St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 15	International Sheet Metal Workers	Montreal, Can.
Aug. 16	Intl. Photo Engravers Union of N.A.	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 16	Bro. Railroad Signalmen of America	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 16	American Federation of Teachers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 16	California State Fed. of Labor	Undecided
Aug. 16	Utah State Fed. of Labor	Ogden, Utah
Aug. 16	Wisconsin State Fed. of Labor	Eau Claire, Wis.
Aug. 19	Railway Patrolmen's Intl. Union	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 23	Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 23	Natl. Assn. Postal Supervisors	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 23	Trades & Labor Congress of Canada	Regina, Sask.
Aug. 30	Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 30	Natl. Assn. Letter Carriers	Cleveland, O.
Aug. 30	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 30	Indiana State Fed. of Labor	Indianapolis, Ind.
Aug. 30	United Textile Workers of America	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 5	North Dakota State Fed. of Labor	Minot, N.D.
Sept. 6	Bro. Painters, Decorators, etc.	Seattle, Wash.
*Sept.	Bro. Railway Carmen of America	Long Beach, Calif.
Sept. 13	Stereotypers' & Electrotypers, etc.	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 13	Metal Trades Dept. AFL	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 15	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 17	Nevada State Fed. of Labor	Reno, Nev.
Sept. 20	American Federation of Labor	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 21	Intl. Alliance Bill Posters, etc.	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 24	New Hampshire State Fed. of Labor	Undecided
*Oct.	Tennessee State Fed. of Labor	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Oct. 1	New Mexico State Fed. of Labor	Albuquerque, N.M.
Oct. 1	Delaware State Fed. of Labor	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 4	Kentucky State Fed. of Labor	Owensboro, Ky.
Oct. 4	Minnesota State Fed. of Labor	Undecided
Oct. 4	Mississippi State Fed. of Labor	Biloxi, Miss.
Oct. 7	Wyoming State Fed. of Labor	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Oct. 11	North Carolina State Fed. of Labor	Undecided
Oct. 11	Nebraska State Fed. of Labor	Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 11	Illinois State Fed. of Labor	Peoria, Ill.
Oct. 12	Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers, etc.	Cleveland, O.
Oct. 14	Oklahoma State Fed. of Labor	Tulsa, Okla.
Oct. 15	Assn. Air Line Dispatchers	Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 18	United Cement, Lime & Gypsum, etc.	New Orleans, La.
Oct. 18	United State, Tile & Composition, etc.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 21	West Virginia State Fed. of Labor	Charleston, W. Va.
*Nov.	Florida State Fed. of Labor	Dayton Beach, Fla.
*Nov.	Natl. Assn. Master Mechanics, etc.	Washington, D.C.
*Nov.	Air Line Pilots Association	Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 8	American Fed. Grain Millers	Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 15	United Bro. Carpenters & Joiners, etc.	Cincinnati, O.

*Date not definitely set.

MEANY CALLS ½c HOUR POSTAL RAISE 'SHABBY'

Washington—The treatment of loyal employees as outlined in the Fry and Associates report compiled for the Post Office Department was described as "shabby" by AFL President George Meany as he appeared before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to recommend an across-the-board increase in postal salaries.

Meany told the Committee "it is incredible that it would be proposed that any man be offered one-half cent an hour, or \$10 a year, to relieve his economic condition. Yet, this is plainly the case under the provisions of the Fry and Associates report. It is every bit as incredible that one postmaster is singled out to get 500 times as much increase, or \$2.50 an hour. Yet, this is also what the Fry report would have Congress sanction."

The AFL President endorsed the several bills before the Committee calling for an across-the-board increase in postal salaries and the bills providing for an average of \$800 for non-postal salaried employees.

MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT OPPOSED BY AFL BODY

A strongly worded resolution condemning the McCarran-Walter Immigration law and calling for immediate hearings by the Senate on the Lehman bill which seeks to eliminate the discriminatory provisions of the present act was adopted by the Alameda County Central Labor Council at its last meeting.

The resolution states in part that:

"Whereas, Senator Lehman has prepared and introduced a bill, S. 2585 which would place immigration on a sound and democratic basis, while limiting it to about 250,000 per year, and

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor at its 1953 convention and the California Federation of Labor at its 1953 convention both opposed the McCarran-Walter Law and asked for revision, now

"Therefore, be it resolved that we call upon the President, the California Senators and our Congressmen to call immediate hearings on the Lehman Bill, S. 2585 as a first step toward replacing the McCarran-Walter Law with a more effective and democratic approach to immigration."

Women Learn of Ike's Secret Health Weapon—'Starve Germs to Death'

Women delegates to the Capitol recently were urged to take a careful look at the "pious words" in the flood of special messages from President Eisenhower and to check them against GOP deeds.

A good case at point is the President's own message on health and welfare. Although it falls far short of meeting the nation's fundamental needs for adequate medical care for all Americans, the good words of Eisenhower in his health message were cancelled out, in one key area, by the budget message which he sent Congress just a few days later.

One point of the President's health program was increased federal aid to states and local communities for construction of hospitals, clinics and convalescent homes. Another point was increased funds for medical research.

STARVE GERMS TO DEATH

Yet in the budget message, as Sen. Hill (D., Ala.) has pointed out, the President limited hospital construction grants to \$50 million a year, just one-third of the amount authorized by the Hill-Burton Law now on the books. Funds for tuberculosis control were slashed 40 per cent.

"If cutting off health funds will starve germs to death," said Hill, "we ought to be a healthier nation soon."

CRAFT SEVERANCE UPHELD BY LABOR BOARD RULING

The National Labor Relations Board upheld craft severance in a sweeping decision which will have a profound effect on the future of collective bargaining in American industry. Under the new rules, the board automatically will permit craft groups to be separated from the main group of production workers where a true craft group wants it and the union is one that traditionally represents that craft.

The board also announced it will grant separate representation to "certain departmental groups" which by tradition and practice "have acquired craft-like characteristics."

However, the board refused to upset the doctrine set up in 1948 in the National Tube Co. case, where four industries were exempted from craft representation—basic steel, aluminum, logging and set milling.

IBEW PETITION

The new ruling, which affects all other industries, was decided by a vote of 3 to 1 in a case involving the American Potash Co.

The decision granted the petition of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Work-

ers for a unit of electricians at the company's plant in Trona, Calif., and another petition of the AFL Operating Engineers for a unit in the power division of the engineering department. The AFL appeared in the case in support of the craft severance principle. However, two affiliates, the International Association of Machinists and the International Chemical Workers Union, were in opposition.

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Labor News

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1954

Story of Union Labor Hospital

(Continued from Page 5)

inches wider than before; new plywood on floors, with new linoleum, and all newly plastered.

"Numerous doctors have stated that we have one of the nicest surgeries in the United States."

WHERE TIMBERWORKERS ARE NOW

What has become of the timberworkers' efforts to organize an A. F. of L. international union nearly fifty years ago, whose original impetus was what really gave birth to the Union Labor Hospital from the very beginning? That first union was destroyed and went out of existence completely. Less than ten years after their first try they tried again by joining up with the shingle weavers, who had an international union at that time, but this effort likewise fizzled out. However these early efforts were not entirely fruitless for these lumber workers are today merged into and constitute an important part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is this powerful international union which present-day local unions of woodsmen and sawmill workers affiliate with. Once more they are again in the front ranks of those local unions that are supporting the labor hospital at Eureka.

WHAT ALL THIS MEANS TODAY

What the labor movement of Humboldt county has accomplished with their hospital most any group of unions anywhere in the United States that has from 5,000 to 10,000 members and upward could likewise bring into being by using the same methods that the timberworkers of nearly fifty years ago made use of at Eureka. That is the lesson supplied to the union movement of the United States by the 48 year old experiment that has been tried out in the heart of the redwoods of California. The way private hospitals and greedy fee charging doctors almost everywhere are gouging the sick and the injured, who go to them for care and treatment these days, when auto and industrial accidents are everyday occurrences, is a problem that has filled many a home with gloom. Nonprofit cooperative hospitals like the one operated by the unions of Humboldt County would go a long way in solving this problem in many localities that are suffering from hospital-doctor gouging today.

All doctors are not inhuman and there are plenty nurses who also are human. But in the book of life on this earth there is room for the development of a large number of both doctors and nurses, who are more interested in serving humanity, as it lies helpless in hospital beds, than they are in taking all they have and in addition sometimes putting them so far in debt that it takes the rest of their lives to pay it. Yes, there are decent doctors and there are equally human nurses. Any group of unions that will provide an up-to-date nonprofit cooperative hospital will always find ways to be served by the right kind of doctors and nurses. They did it at Eureka. It can also be done everywhere else.

In California—

CVP in Politics and Power

(CLPE Release)

The operations of the Central Valley Project last year returned a net profit of \$5.50 million from the sale of one million acre feet of water and nearly 2.5 billion kilowatt hours of electric power, it was disclosed last week by Clyde H. Spencer, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Development of the CVP has long been a key issue in California politics.

The revenue for 1953 brought the total net return to date from the CVP to \$50,931,707. Pointing to the returns, Spencer emphasized that the CVP is a "good paying proposition" and that it is far ahead of its repayment schedule. Significantly, most of the 1953 return, as in previous years, came from power sales. Power sales returned gross revenues last year of \$8,930,441, while operating expenses chargeable to power were \$1,057,000, leaving a gross profit of \$7,873,441.

Supporters of federal operation of CVP cite this fact as evidence refuting charges by private utilities and corporate farmers that the federal government is selling public power at such low rates as to adversely affect the payoff of project costs and the low irrigation water rates subsidized by power revenues.

Such a charge was made last year by spokesmen for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and the land monopolists in an effort to cancel a contract between the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District and the Bureau for delivery of CVP power at a tremendous savings to SMUD. Spencer's report shows that

power is carrying the financial load for CVP and is making low rates possible for irrigation water. CVP power in 1953 accounted for 87.4 per cent of the project revenue. In contrast to the \$7,873,411 gross profits from power sales, water sales grossed only \$732,956.

SEES 'GALLOPING FASCISM' PERIL

"In the name of freedom we are rapidly creating a police state," Lewis Mumford, writer and social philosopher, declared this week in a Washington lecture.

"In the name of democracy," he charged, "we have succumbed not to creeping socialism but to galloping fascism, in which official scandal sheets spotted with anonymous lies, fabrications, distortions, have been used overnight to destroy the reputation and political effectiveness of honorable, patriotic men."

RIGHTLY NAMED

At Long Beach, Calif., a pretty girl who was arrested for speeding got an unexpected laugh when she read the names of the two policemen on the ticket. The signatures read: Goforth and Ketchum (Paul G. and Bruce).

lib
ogidep

St. Patrick's Day! Did you know that St. Patrick, the man who became patron saint of Ireland after supposedly driving all snakes out of the country, actually was born in Scotland. He was captured by Irish raiders when 16, taken to Ireland where he fell in love with the country and people. He escaped, however, to Europe but dedicated his life to teaching Christianity to the Irish. He was a leading church figure and legendary hero in Ireland from years 405 to 451. Unlike most famous people, it is the date of his death which is celebrated, not his birth. Hooray for the Irish and St. Patrick!

Big merger of Sheet Metal Worker unions, Local 304, which has served so well for Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, now a part of Local 309, which serves Santa Clara County. Floyd Reed is nominal head of the new combined union, which has headquarters at Teamsters Hall in San Jose. Our congratulations.

Carpenter ladies auxiliaries having big Spring activities. Monterey Auxiliary entertained ladies from San Jose, Watsonville, Salinas at a big party. Palo Alto ladies sponsored a big public dance.

Several Easter parties planned by labor unions for members and their children, but no complete list as yet.

Case of Retail Clerks 839 of Salinas in court at Santa Cruz causing much interest. Watsonville labor council now involved in the beef over legality of picketing actions taken. Case now postponed until April 21.

San Mateo labor council is only one of this area meeting every week—shorter meetings, greater interest, constant attendance are the result.

Janice Wheat Wins Contest

Miss Janice Wheat, daughter of John F. Wheat, former president of Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union, has won second place in the poster contest sponsored by the American Cancer Society, it was disclosed last week.

Her poster, showing a hand holding a watch and with the words "It's Later Than You Think!", won first prize in county competition. Miss Wheat is awaiting the awards. She is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Lester A. Caveny, officials of the cannery union.

BARBER ILL AT SALINAS

Guy Falvo, popular member and officer of Salinas Barbers Union 827, was reported ill in a local hospital last week, his condition not determined, according to Jimmie Butler, union secretary.

Virgil and Ray's new barber shop on Catherine Street at South Main Street in Salinas is open and operating, Butler added. The partners had a shop on Abbott St. formerly.

HIGHWAY JOB CONTRACT LET

Contract for the next portion of the Highway 101 freeway around Salinas, from Alisal Street south to the existing highway, was awarded by the state last week.

The contract for the \$1,900,000 project was let to Ball & Sons, contractors. Work is expected to start in a few weeks.

THE UNION LABEL
MEANS
ITS
UNION
MADE



A \$1,000 bill and a silver trophy go to Sam J. Meyers, center, organizing director, eastern division of the Retail Clerks, Intl. Association, as awards for making largest gain in membership in 1953. Making presentation is Secy. Treas. James A. Suffridge, left, and Pres. Vernon Housewright.

Republican Tax Cuts Benefit Corporations, Coupon Clippers, Meany Tells House Committee

Washington.—The administration's tax program putting tax cuts for business and stockholders first has been attacked by both AFL and CIO.

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Humphrey, facing swift passage in the House of excise tax cuts of close to \$1 billion, shifted to the Senate his fight against the legislation. Here he is fighting against tax cuts that labor wants more of than the House Ways and Means Committee would grant.

AFL President George Meany declared that the two bills drafted by the committee "are in many ways detrimental to the public interest" when judged by the standard that when taxes can safely be lowered without jeopardizing defense, the low-income brackets should get priority.

The "worst features of the 'technical revision' bill," Meany declared, were the higher depreciation allowances for business which permit wealthy corporations to save \$375 million taxes first year, \$1 billion the second and over \$1.5 billion yearly thereafter, and the special tax cuts to coupon clippers placing unearned income in a more favorable tax status than earned income.

NEW TAX LOOPHOLES

These two amendments are not "technical revisions" as the committee maintains, he said, but "new loopholes in the tax laws deliberately created to permit wealthy corporations and individuals to escape paying their just share of the burden."

Meany said the second bill, to cut excise taxes, is a "step in the right direction" but it "creates an inequity" by wiping out cuts already slated to take place April 1. Said Meany:

"The plain fact is that the national economy is suffering from

a lack of purchasing power due to unemployment and reduction in take-home pay of those whose workweek has been cut.

"The logical solution, insofar as taxation is concerned, is to make revisions which will stimulate purchasing power and encourage the consumption of piled-up inventories. This in turn, will accelerate the wheels of production, revive employment and help to restore the national economy."

AFL Men Are Named To Unemployment Board

(State Fed. Release)

Three AFL officials have been named to the 12-member State Advisory Council on Employment Service, it was announced last week in Sacramento by William A. Burkett, Director of the Department of Employment.

AFL members of the committee named by Governor Goodwin Knight are C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor; Harry Finks, and Pat Somerset. Finks and Somerset are both vice presidents of the State Federation.

Purpose of the committee is the shaping of policies relating to the administration of the Unemployment Insurance law.

It's a safe bet that the man who is around asking for sympathy will make bad use of it.

State Federation Issues "We Do Not Patronize" List

The following constitutes the official "We Do Not Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, dated March 10, 1954:

- BAKERIES: Helms Bakery, Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakeries.
- BUILDING MATERIALS: Celotex Corporation, Los Angeles.
- COSMETICS, Etc.: Andrew Jergens Products.
- LAUNDRIES: Southern Service Company, Ltd.
- LUMBER: Pollock Mill Company, El Dorado, California.
- METAL MANUFACTURING: Glendale Sheet Metal and Manufacturing Company, Glendale.
- NEWSPAPERS: Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Mirror.
- PAINT: DeVoe Reynolds Company (Bishop-Conklin), Los Angeles, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company (Duco-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and marine finishes).
- PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS: Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman, Holiday).
- RADIO STATIONS: KFI, KECA.
- RESTAURANTS (Redding and vicinity):
 - Loop Inn Cafe.
 - The Pantry, Fountain.
 - Towne's Coffee Shop.
 - Lorenz Hotel.
 - Golden Eagle Hotel.
 - Temple Hotel.
 - Western Hotel.
 - A-1 Cafe.
 - Bud's Donut Shop.
 - Scotty's Drive In, Anderson.
 - Carl's Donut Shop.
 - Rite Spot Cafe.
 - Woolworth's (fountain).
 - Don's Drive In.
 - H & M Cafe, Anderson.
 - Casa Blanca Hotel.
 - Shasta Maid.
 - Golden Bird Cafe.
- ROOFING COMPANIES: Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Company, San Leandro.